THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1897.

Subscriptions by Matt Post-Paid, DAILY, per Month DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.

THE SUN, New York City. PARIS. - Klosque No. 13, Near Grand Hotel.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo ion wish to have rejected articles returned, the must in all cases send stamps for that purpose

Local News.-The City and Suburban News Bures of the United Parss and New York Associated Pages is at 21 to 80 Aun street. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

The Cabinet.

The Cabinet of Major McKINLEY will contain one figure of the first importance, JOHN SHERMAN. Mr. SHERMAN'S reputation has been obtained in other fields than that of foreign affairs, and he has sometimes seemed to want that steady courage and that consistency of purpose which are desired in perfect statesmen, and possessed in full, probably, only by Mugwumps and other critics of statesmen. He is about to come to the culminant honor of a long public career. There is every reason to believe that he is a thoroughly patriotic American. Both his temperament and his experience guard him against that excess of self-belief which prevents a man from doing justice to the motives of those who do not agree with him, that intellectual obstinacy which is the main defect in the other wise attractive and wholly sturdy character of the Hon. RICHARD OLNEY. It might have been wished that Major McKINLEY should appoint the Hon. THOMAS BRACKETT REED to be Secretary of State; but probably neither Mr. REED nor Major MCKINLEY could have been induced to favor such an appointment. Mr. REED has what many students of American political institutions consider the most powerful post that can be occupied by a citizen. The eminence of Mr. SHERMAN is not unworthy of the traditions of the State Department; and as foreign affairs have for some time had, and are likely to have for some time yet, an im-WASHINGTON'S second Administration, Mr. new distinction.

The rest of the Cabinet list seems to be made up, substantially. It confirms the theory that the Cabinet has become and has highest political influence, and chosen for personal or local political reasons, sometimes hard for a mere observer to understand. There is no reason why such men should not be capable administrators and sound advisers, but the best political talent will continue to be found, on the whole, in Congress: and it cannot be induced to leave the stirring, varied, and thoroughly political life of that body for the doubtful and often obscure career of a member of the

t'abinet. It is a schoolboy's exercise to suggest a Cabinet composed of the wise and good, the most famous and fruitful political genius of the country. It is good for the country, however, that Congress shall continue to be the grand scene of political life, and that the Cabinet shall be safe but not brilliant.

The Committee on Monsters.

The joint Legislative Committee to investigate trusts is expected to be in these parts in a day or two. Before it comes, it ought to try to learn some of the rudiments of contemporary trust-lore and mythology. The letter sent in the name of the committee to the State Commissioner of Labor Statistics last Thursday, showed a total ignorance of the principles of the subject. Among the asked to give was a statement of the prices of the products of trusts and of the number of laborers employed, and the wages paid by trusts in 1892 and now.

Mr. LExow might as well have asked about the flattening of the earth at the poles. What difference does it make whether the result of a trust has been the cheapening of the article which it produces? It is the first story in trust mythology and folk lore that a trust is a monstrous, horrible and evil creature. No matter what it does. No matter what it doesn't do. It is wicked and is assumed to be wicked; and no reduction of prices can make it anything else. Who cares what wages it pays or to how many people it pays them? It is bad in itself and must be suppressed.

Does Mr. LEXOW imagine that the majority of people who oppose trusts do so because they know or care anything about the facts in the case! The denunciation of trusts is only a part of the general cant about the money power and plutocracy; only a chapter in the great gospel of humbug. If trusts put down by fifty per cent, the prices of the things they control, and put up by a hundred per cent. the price of the labor which they buy, the howlers against them would not diminish their howls by a single demisemiquaver. The trouble about trusts is that they are supposed, erroneously enough in many cases, to make money for their proprietors; and for a very noisy class of philosophers that i the unpardonable sin.

The Gold Reserve.

It has been surrounded by a superstition that has been responsible for much of the financial troubles which have afflicted the country during the past three years. After the sum of \$95,000,000 in gold was provided in 1878 by Secretary SHERMAN to insure the resumption of specie payments, gold remained so plenty in the Treasury that the idea arose that the fund established for the specific purpose of being paid out in redeeming greenbacks must be kept intact, and that taking a dollar of it in accordance with this original purpose was unpatriotic, and giving a dollar of it in exchange for a greenback was an official proclamation of danger to the public credit. This conception of the reserve as an immovanie lump of uselessness gradually expanded into an imaginary law making the \$100,000,000 an absolute requirement. For the latter idea numerous journals contended for a long time very strenuously, the Evening Post, whose persistence was converted from ignorance to mendacity, being the most conspicuous. It has been abandoned within a couple of years only. When the remaining misconception of the gold fund is dispersed entirely, and its intended function understood, a crushing weight will be lifted off the shoulders of our commerce, and the first preliminary step will be taken toward a sane considera-

tion of our finances. The figure of \$100,000,000 for the Treas-

nry's greenback-redeeming fund of gold is purely conventional. The theory of it, however, is that it is large enough, when Treasury gold is desired for export, to take, by redemption, sufficient greenbacks from circulation to contract the currency to the point where no more greenbacks shall be offered, and the withdrawal of gold shall be arrested. Judging by experience, \$100,000,000 is more than enough to accomplish this. The panic that followed the first attempt to retire the greenbacks in 1886 became severe enough to stop it after the retirement of \$75,000,000; \$29,000,000 sufficed in 1878, and \$19,000,000 in 1881. Less than \$100,000,000 of gold in the Treasury means, therefore, that the contraction of the currency has begun, and every further drop, instead of being a sign of danger, calling, in the name of patriotis for greenback holders to refrain from depleting the reserve further, is a step toward the point where contraction will cease and

equilibrium will be reestablished. Of course this financial system rests on the rational supposition that the Government is not being hurried into bankruptcy through physiamity of an income too small to pay itelphrenses, and that consequently the greyworks thus paid into the Treasury will stay there until the gold drawn out is returned and exchanged again. In the crises of she last three years, the betrayers of the general welfare, the men deserving of public contempt and condemnation, have not been the greenback holders who asked for gold, but the statesmen who, as a defence of their incompetence as tariff makers, deliberately maintained their tariff for deficit only. GROVER CLEVELAND and WILLIAM L. Wilson are the men.

An Impossible Undertaking.

The following reference to a proposition now under discussion among a few men distinguished almost invariably as not representing public sentiment, we take from the New York Times:

"At a Good Government Club dinner the othe now arrived for fully and thoroughly organizing a municipal party. By this he meant that the time has come for effecting an organization whose aim would be to divorce city government from party politics, and bring about a non-partisan, businesslike administration of municipal affairs."

There is no more reason for "divorcing city government from party politics" than for making the Government of the State nonpartisan; and practically the one is as possible as the other. It is fortunate that in portance which they have scarcely had since | this republic all party lines are established with reference to national questions, for SHERMAN will have the opportunity to win | thereby is strengthened the bond by which the Union is held together. Otherwise there would be political confusion. Every State and every town would have its independent parties, obscuring national queshad to become a collection of men of not the | tions or diverting attention from them; and when Federal elections occurred there would be political disorganization so far as they were concerned. Parties would lose

their dignity. The difference of view concerning government which makes partisan divisions includes all government, as much that of a city and a State as of the Federal Government. Our political system starts with the township, proceeds to the State, and thence extends to the Union; and it is consistent and interdependent throughout. Non-partisan city government is not only a humbug, but also a violation of salutary political principle.

Good Government !" The very name as the designation of a political party, municipal, State, or Federal, simply begs the question, for the genesis of parties comes from conflicting opinions as to what constitutes "good government." What party goes in for bad government as an end proposed to the people? All of politics is in the question what is good and what is had in covernment; and disagreement as to it is the sole reason for the existence of contesting parties.

British Misrule in India.

The almost complete ignoring by the English papers of the facts brought out in the Indian National Congress that opened its annual proceedings on Monday, Dec. 28, last, is noticeable. Is it due to unwillingness to let the English people know the truth about what is going on in that great dependency?

Such knowledge unquestionably would be likely to create a feeling of uneasiness, and even of genuine alarm, that might at any moment turn to panic. It would be panic on the Stock Exchange, at the India Office, the War Office, and in every department of the Government; for the next great trouble in India, whenever it comes, will shake the British power to its foundations. But it is doubtful if the ostrich-with-its-head-in-thesand policy is wise. The people of India have substantial grievances against their English rulers; and these rulers, with inexplicable fatuity, refuse to grant any redress or even to consider the subject seriously.

The resolutions presented at this last Indian National Congress, which met at Calcutta, are nearly the same as those passed at its previous meetings. They relate to the injustice of the system of taxation and the way in which the revenues are spent; the inequality of the treatment of natives and Englishmen in the matter of the civil. service examinations; the necessity for the separation of the judicial from the executive functions; and above all to the scheme of education for the civil service by which East Indians are excluded from the higher posts, in direct violation of the Queen's proclamations, and to the iniquitous salt tax. While the Congress goes no further than passing resolutions presenting the demands of the sorely tried Indian subjects of England, the evils so loudly complained of will go on indefinitely. However grievous the wrongs may be for the Indians, the English Government seems to be satisfied.

On the third day of the Congress a resolution was passed declaring that the famine was due to the great poverty of the people, resulting from the drain of wealth by excessive taxation. This pointed out precisely the sore spot of British rule; but it is nothing new. The subject has been frequently reported on by able and intelligent Indian officials on many occasions during the last twenty years; but the reports repose amid the dust in the pigeon-holes of the India office. Economists and financial writers in the Engitsh newspapers have often exposed the perils of the situation to the English people; but their warnings remain unheeded. Last comes Lord ROBERTS, with his warnings about the Indian native army; the excessive bureaucratic tendencies of an over-centralized administration; and the legislating over the heads of and beyond the immediate needs of a people still wedded to old tradition, custom, and law. No one, perhaps, is better qualified than he to form and express an opinion on the momentous subject of the English domination in India, and from first to last it is an apinion condemnatory of the system and its admin-

warning. The only hope of saving the situ ation before it is too late seems to be in the bare possibility that the English people may take alarm in time, and insist that some measure of attention and redress shall be given to Indian grievances, especially those that are most widespread and that affect the largest number of people. Such a grievance is the salt tax. In

hardly anything else have the ill effects of British administration of India been more strikingly exhibited than in the greater costliness of salt at the present time, as compared with the beginning of the century. In 1800 salt sold in the Madras Presidency for nine annas, or about twentyeight cents the maund of eighty-two pounds; in 1890 its price was two rupees eleven annas, or about one dollar and thirty cents. In Bombay in 1800 it sold at eight annas, about twenty-five cents the maund; and in 1890 at two rupees, eight annas, about one dollar and twenty cents. Between those two dates, through various causes, the purchasing power of the people had diminished, so that really the burden of price was greater than it appeared. The consequence was seen in the decrease of the industries into which salt enters as a necessity; in the deterioration of the public health; and the increasing rigor of the application of the salt excise laws, until they degenerated into downright tyranny and oppression, and provoked protests even from those charged with their administration. But all went unheeded as usual, and it is this unwillingness to move or act that constitutes the gravity of the situation for England in India. Each Government and each Administration trusts to luck and hopes things will last its time, and hence follows out Lord SALISBURY's policy of drifting, whither no one knows.

England and the Treaty.

A leading argument of those who oppose the amendments made to the arbitration treaty by the Senate Foreign Committee, is that Great Britain will not accept them. It this were true it ought not to carry the slightest weight, provided the amendments need to be made. But the prediction itself is sheer assumption, and, as the case stands it is likely to prove false.

It is only necessary to look back at the negotiations of last summer, to infer that the disposition of Lord SALISBURY was to diminish the chances of arriving at binding conclusions, save in purely pecuniary matters, while Mr. OLNEY's aim was in the other direction. Hence it is quite premature to assume that Lord Salisbury will be offended at the restriction of the field of arbitration made by the Senate amendments.

It is true that the early comments of a portion of the London press disapproved of the amendments; but already second thoughts have come to the St. James's dent CLEVELAND or his successor ask us to accept an amended treaty, it would be just as well to do so, and thereby again show how much we wish to keep on friendly terms with the United States." We have no doubt that similar views will prevail elsewhere in the London press, as soon as it is fully understood that the alternative is a

radically amended treaty or no treaty at all. There is, in fact, no need of hurrying about this document. There is no quarrel between the two countries that demands an immediate reference to arbitration. Were the end of the session on the fourth of March to be followed by a long gap in the meetings of the Senate, there might be more reason for haste; but inasmuch as that body will come together again at once in extra session, it can carry on the discussion

The plain duty of the Senate is to take all the time it requires for careful deliberation and to consider the treaty wholly with a view to American interests, leaving Great Britain to take care of her own.

The Excessive Taxation of Ireland.

The holding of a mass meeting in Boston taxes imposed upon Ireland was a significant event. The large gathering was in Fancuil Hall, and the presiding officer, Mr. RICHARD H. DANA, referred to the fact that, 127 years before, his great-greatgrandfather, of the same name, had presided over a meeting to protest against Great Britain's taxation of America without representation, at the beginning of an agitation which ended in the establishment of these United States.

The question will perhaps be asked by what right these citizens of Boston are meddling in questions of local revenue which belong to Great Britain and Ireland. To this question President CAPEN of Tufts College made answer: "By the same right that England has to interfere with Turkey in her murderous outrage and rapine on her Armenian subjects," her citizens not hesitating to meet and denounce such outrages. Certainly the account which Mr. JOHN E. REDMOND, a distinguished visitur here, gave of the existing woes of Ireland, with "her towns and cities decaying because the industries of the country have been suppressed," justifies pity on this side of the water for the fate of that beautiful island. In addition, as ex-Mayor BANCROFT of Cambridge urged, the Royal Commission that has been examining the subject has been compelled to report that Ireland has been unjustly taxed by an excess of nearly \$15,000,000 a year. Only five out of the fifteen members were Irishmen.

The sentiment of the meeting, in fact, took the form of resolutions that the report of the Royal Commission on the readjustment of the present system ought to be carried into effect. The Faneuil Hall mass meeting is a noteworthy sign of the times.

The Matrimonial Complications of Mr. Magowan.

The marriage and divorce complications of Mr. FRANK A. MAGOWAN of Trenton afford material for a curious chapter in our social history, and for a moralist's disquisition on the weakness, the perversity, and the inconsistency of human nature.

Mr. Magowan has been prominent as one of the richest and most energetic of the manufacturers of Trenton; and as Mayor of the capital of New Jersey his administration was distinguished for its efficiency. His consequence was so great that at one time he was a promising candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of the State. He is, in fact, a man who was esteemed by his hard-headed business associates and his political friends as remarkable for strength of character and for coolness and sagacity in the conduct of practical affairs; yet, actually, he has proved himself to be the helpless victim of erratic and vagarious sentimental impulses which have now brought him into an apparently inextricable natrimonial complication

In August, 1895, Mr. Magowan went from Trenton to Oklahoma under circum-

secommodating divorce laws of that Territory. Two years before, while spending the summer in the country, he met Mr. and Mrs. J. ALBERT BARNES of Ohio. In 1894 he engaged BARNES at a handsome salary to superintend one of his large rubber factories at Trenton; and Mr. and Mrs. BARNES took up their rest dence next door to Mr. MAGOWAN'S house. Before long Mr. MAGOWAN's attentions to Mrs. BARNES began to attract attention, until her husband forbade his visiting her, and finally, after a violent altercation on the subject, Mr. BARNES left his employment or was turned out of it. Subsequently Magowan had Bannes arrested on the charge that he had threatened him

with a pistol. It was after these occurrences that Mr. MAGOWAN made his journey to Oklahoma, and thus afforded good ground for interring that he was after a divorce from his wife. He obtained the divorce on the plea of incompatibility, the incompatibility consisting altogether in Mrs. Magowan's failure to share his admiration for Mrs. BARNES, and her natural objection to it. Mrs. BARNES also obtained an Oklahoma divorce, alleging cruelty as the cause. BARNES was again arrested on charges made by MAGOWAN. MAGOWAN was sued by BARNES for heavy damages for alienating his wife's affections; but, according to report, the suit was settled recently by Magowan's paying a part of the amount demanded. In June last MAGOWAN obtained a marriage license in Chicago and married Mrs. BARNES at Milwaukee; but the ceremony was repeated at Philadelphis only two or three weeks ago, with a view to escaping legal disabilities. Now comes the news from Trenton that MAgowan and Mrs. Barnes have quarrelled and separated, that he has returned to the original and lawful Mrs. Magowan, and been received and forgiven by her for the sake of their children, whose welfare had been so long forgotten by him in his infatuation for his neighbor's wife. It is also said that business troubles and embarrassment came upon him because of his scandalous conduct; but it is not necessary to recite them here.

Mr. Magowan has gone back to his faithful wife on the theory that his marriage with Mrs. BARNES was made void by a recent judicial decision; but her lawyer contends that she is indisputably his legal wife, and apparently she is determined to insist

on her rights as such. Mr. MAGOWAN, therefore, is in a remarkable and most uncomfortable position, but whatever further distress awaits him will be only his just due. Unfortunately, his blameless wife and the mother of his children must carry the load along with him.

The opportunities for such perversity afforded by the Oklahoma divorce laws cannot be discussed intelligently until it is decided whether they contributed to make Gazette, which says that "should Presi- it easy for Magowan to go astray, or really opposed the obstacle to his vagarious propensities, that suddenly brought him up standing.

> We feel ourselves authorized to announce that the Hon. WILLIAM LYSONG STRONG WILL be a candidate for the office of Mayor of the Greater New York.

We suppose that President McKINLEY will appoint a new Minister to Spain. The office is an important one, more so at this time than ever before; and the responsibilities of it may be increased during the incoming Administration. The man who gets it ought to be well qualified to perform the duties, a just and patriotic man, filled with the American spirit, proficient in diplomacy, versed in Spanish metaphysics, possessing a good knowledge of the Spanish character, and observant of the amenities of the polite world. He ought to be man of serene disposition, and of the right stuff, good nerve, good mettle, neither overhold nor easily scared. He ought to be able to speak at least two languages, the American very distinctly and the Spanish so as to be easily inderstood, omitting all unnecessary verbiage. If President McKinthy shall pick out such a man for Minister to Spain, it will be a good

Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES of this town filled the office in a distinguished way between twenty nd thirty years ago, during GHANT's first terr as President; but he wouldn't take it now, even if it were offered to him. He wants to be Governor of Cuba; but it is our opinion that some native Cuban, possibly Gen. CALIXTO GARCIA would be better suited for the place.

We do not know whether the Hon. ANDREW D. WHITH would accept an offer from President McKINLEY if the Madrid mission were named in it. He is of the right politics, an experienced diplomatist, a scholar in many a European lan guage, including the Spanish, and qualified in very way to fill the office. His acceptance of it would be a great thing for the incoming Administration, and would give the country assurance of service faithfully performed at the capital of

So Mr. Louis F. Payn has actually been nominated and confirmed as Superintendent of the Insurance Department. Awful! Poor old LARRY!

Two years ago last December Mr. GAGE as a Chicago banker proposed this way for the Government to keep out of the currency busi-

"(1) Authorize the lesus of \$250,000,000 of 25 per cent, bonds payable at such time as Congress may elect (wenty five years destrable), to be offered to subscribers at par. Accept in payment United States legal tender notes or Treasury notes, the same to be cancelled. (#) Amend the National Bank act so that banks can obtain note Issue to the main value of bonds deposited as security for circulation. Reduce the tax on circulating notes to one half of 1 per cent.

When Mr. GAGE gets into the Treasury, far sway from his bank counter, it is likely that he will see this matter in a different light. Then he will probably conclude that the popular affection for the banks is not so deep, tender and self-sacrificing as to induce Congress to increase the bonded debt by \$250,000,000 in order that the banks may get the interest at 214 pe cent, and use the bonds as security for profitable note issues to replace the better currency the people now have without paying any interest at all to any one. Mr. GAGE might as well ask Congress to make a present of the \$250,000,000 to the banks outright.

The Czar's desire for a son and heir has been again frustrated. The German Emperor suffers from a distressing constitutional mailed, to which many attribute bis vagaries, and his heir is a lad of 15. The King of italy has been seriously ill, and the Crown Prince is in teodie health. The Austrian Emperor is old, and the King of Spaints a mere infant. The Ling of Fortugal's son is only 10 years of age.—London desputch in Evening /tet.

So it goes in old Europe. We are better off. There is never any trouble about the succession to the office of President of the United States. The number of strong, healthy, and musculamen who are fitted for that office, and anxious to get it, is always very great, perhaps as many as a million all the time. The last President Gen. HARRISON, was sometimes not very well when he lived in the White House. It cannot he said that Mr. CLEVELAND loses much time on account of natural illness. The health of Major McKintey is blooming, and he seems to be weather proof. By the way, we are lucky again. If we had the European hereditary principle in the Presidency, the House of CLEVELAND could not furnish an heir male. Major McKinier, moreover, couldn't. The first President of the United States wasn't the father of an heir. In only one instance has the son of a President been a successor to his father in the Presidency, but it was not until twenty four years after JOHN ADAMS went out of the office that JOHN QUINCY ADAMS got into Ex-President BENJAMIN HARRISON is

office. By the way, the Harrison family has an unusually long record of public service. First came HARRISON of Virginia, who was lovernor of that State after the close of the Revolutionary war, who signed the great Declaration. Then came his son, the ninth President, the grandson of whom was the twenty-third President, who suffered defeat when he

ran for a second term of office in 1892. When we think of the experiences of the Czar of Russia, the Austrian Emperor, the German Emperor, the King of Italy, the boy King of Spain, and the pensive King of Portugal, not to speak of the aged Queen of England, we have eason to rejoice that there are always plentiful thousands of stalwart native Americans ready to enter the quadrennial race for the office of President of the United States. Nearly every President has been of good constitution and strength. The heaviest man who ever sat in the Presidential chair is the one who will bear down his whole weight upon it for yet, alas! four more weeks.

Humor seems to have a good many repre sentatives in the Minnesota Senate, Into that body Senator KELLER introduced a bill providing that all retail liquor dealers should "keep a transparent glass in the front doors of their places of business, this glass having inscribed on it the word 'Saloon' in letters eight inches high, and under that, in letters of a similar size, the word 'Dangerous!' and each to occupy a horizontal plate not less than two feet long." This sign was to be made highly visible in the evening by means of a forty candle power red light. Mr. KELLER offered his bill in good faith. The Senate treated it with indulgent humor, and it came within three votes of a majority. So jocose has the Minnesota Legislature become, that resolutions deploring resolutions of a sportive or impractical character have been brought forward by serious members. But the jokers must not be blamed. The weather gets into their heads. There are dispositions of the oxygen which would make Lycurous sing comic song and JEREMY BENTHAM whistle And there is never any fear that a Legislature will not turn out from twelve to three hundred and sixty-five times as much law as is needed.

The greatest piece of good fortune which has come to Harvard University now for many years is Mr. Boisz Pennose of Pennsylvania. ecently elected Senator of the United States The Harvard man has never been noted for the as have the graduates of colleges where the intellectual atmosphers is harsher and the rubs of the world more appreciable. During the unfortunate Mugwump era the prevailing tone of Harvard, as expressed by its President and other representatives, has been calculated to make public life repulsive and to emasculate all that might be effective for usefulness in it. Mr. PENROSE, who has been a conspicuous target for Mugwump abuse, is the newest of the few evidences that under the present auspices Harvard training is no insuperable barrier to public distinction outside of Massachusetts. He is an honor to the university, which cannot fall to be of high material value to it.

A notable result of the bicycling craze is that in England the demand for skilled mechanics has become so strong that young men are turning away from business offices and enering factories, where they can earn two or three times the wages they would receive as lergs. Already the merchants of Birmingham are beginning to complain of the difficulty of obtaining young clerks. Educators have for a long time been worried by the ugly fact that our public schools turn boys out fit to earn their livings for the moment only by office work. They only know how to read, write, and cipher; any forther knowledge they must acquire by an apprenticeship which requires more time often than their parents can afford to support them. ties an attempt to remedy this condition of things has been made by the establishment of schools for manual training. Perhaps the trouble here described is to be very largely remedled by the bicycle.

UNDER MEDIUMINIC CONTROL? Is That How the Treasury Is to Be Rus

from the Washington Post. A queer story is in circulation among Congressman that the next Secretary of the Treasury, Lyman J. Gage, is a Spiritualist, a firm believer in occultism, and at one time investigated Blavataky. Mr. Gage is a man of wide experihuman nature, and it is not at all singular that he should have taken occasion to look into a from the time when our free list subject that for a time attracted so much atten- | 5 per cent., to the present day. tion in this country as did Theosophy. There is no evidence, however, that he adopted that cult. Mr. Gage is in every sense a self-made man.

Mr. Gage is in every sense a self-made man. His first employment to speak of when a boy was as clerk in a bank at Rome, N. Y., for which service he received \$100 a year. When he went to Chicago he could not, for a time, secure better employment than night watchman in a bank, but he was soon after promoted to a position as bookkeeper. It is stated that it was at this time that he became interested in Spiritualism, and that ever since he has been a more or less frequent attendant at seances in that city.

J. J. F. Odell, also a banker of Chicago, is said to have been converted to the spiritualistic belief through Mr. Gage. Mr. Odell, at all events, went with Mr. Gage. Mr. Odell, at all events, went with Mr. Gage to see a medium who claimed todo any number of remarkatio things. Mr. Odell thought he had a test that would puzzle the smartest medium in the world. Some twenty years before he had not some private papers in a private drawer in a vault in his bank, together with some old securities which he had purchased when Chicago was a more village. Not having any use for these papers, he had not opened this private drawer for years. He asked the medium to tell him what the drawer contained, and she, so the story goes, recited in detail the character of every scrap of paper which the drawer contained, which Mr. Odell himself could not have done, but which he remembered to be correct, as each was called to his mind. Not only did she tell of the securities, but gave the amount of each, and peculiar provisions which some of them contained. Then she got down to private letters, written when the banker was very young, and rattled off the contents of these in such a familiar way that the banker bushed to the roots of his liair, and decided that he needed no further proof of the medium's ability.

Mr. Gage himself telia this story with such a keen sense of enjoyment that it may be gravely donotted whether he considers it at all an evidence of the supernatural. It is asserted at this time, but not credited by his friends, th His first employment to speak of when a boy

cessful that he decided to accept the Treasury

A business man accustomed to hard work for many years usually finis idieness irksome. Men who have been actively in the harbess as a rule do not like to retire, although retirement in old age is the goal of the average worker. A successful Chleagean, who has reached 60 years, said to me the other day: "I am going to quit. I have worked for thirty years without a week's vacation; now I am going to rest for thirty years. I have earned every dollar I possess; now I intend to spend money and stop worrying about accumulating it."

I applanded this determination and inquired how he determined to spend his leisure.

"I have bought a homestead in Blank," he said, maning a small town in Michigan, "and I shall remove there with my family and simply wallow in idlendess and contentment."

But how will you pass your spare time?" I insisted.

"Well, I'll hunt and fish," he said.

"Good; but that will not keep you busy the year round," I ventured.

"No; but I shall read, I'll take all the papers. From the Chicago Times-Herald.

rear round," I ventured.
"No; but I shall read. I'll take all the papers.
will get together a little library, too."
"Will that occupy all your extra time?"
"Oh, I shall walk about a good deal, I dare say. Exercise—you know—great thing for an ald man."

"Is that your entire programme?"
"Is that your entire programme?"
"Is no, not exactly." he said, hesitatingly.
"Pm going to organize a private bank down
there and manage it."

An Ancient and Honorable Calling. From the Boston Journal.

It is a most honorable calling, barbering. The bar-er was formerly a surgeon and a dentist. The company of Barber Surgeons was incorporated by Edward IV. Long before his day there were famous barbers. Witness the glory of Bagdad, an experienced physician, a profound chemist, a never-failing astrologer, a finished grammarian, a perfect rhetori cian, a subtle logician; thoroughly geometry, arithmetic, astronomy, and in all the re-finements of algebra: a historian and well instructed istration. But there is nothing more stubborn than as bureaucracy or more deaf to his errand was to get a divorce under the Haurison, who was elected in 1840 and architect, and, above all, a silent man.

THE TARIFF OF NINETY-SEVEN,

What Shall It Bet-McKinley the Greates American Free Trader.

It is seldom nowadays we see a clear, concise statement of the tariff question. While Repub lican statesmen seem to be divided as to whether we shall return substantially to the McKinley law, or patch up something between it and the presons act, the opposition are muttering and murmuring about the dangerous experiment of higher duties. Meantime those upon whom devolves the responsibility of securing sufficient revenue to carry on the Government, must inderstand that the basis of the operation depends largely upon the dimensions of the free list. While in one sense William McKinley has the reputation of being the greatest American him the greatest American free trader. A clear understanding of what it is possible to do with the tariff at the present juncture (with the revenue idea constantly in mind) can best be obtained by a glance at what may be called the history of the free list. At the outbreak of the war the free list com-

prised about 24 per cent, of our imported merchandise, or one-quarter of all our imports. In 1802 it had increased to nearly 28 per cent. Then the transfer began, until, in 1868, less than 5 per cent, of our imports were free, and 95 per cent, of all foreign importations were on the dutiable list. From this point it is interesting to watch the growth of the free list, which made a decided start under the tariff changes of 1872, getting back to over one-quarter of our imports, as before the war. With slight changes, the free list steadily increased, and averaged, until the Mo-Kinley revision, about one-third of our imports. In 1882 the Tariff Commission took up the work, and as a member of that commission I remember the first question which presented teelf was the extension of the free list, Rightly or wrongly, the commission decided against putting sugar on the free list, believing that to do so would necessitate higher rates of duties for the dutiable schedule in order to raise sufficient revenue. The free list, nowever, was slightly increased, and duties, as a rule, reduced, wherever reductions could be made with safety o American producers and American labor. It is true that in 1884 under this law the rates of tuty began to stiffen. This was due to the fact that wherever possible ad valorem duties were changed to specific duties. A specific tariff is always an increasing tariff and an ad valorem tariff always a decreasing tariff. Moreover, a specific tariff is safer, because when prices are low it brings in the same revenue, whereas an ad valorem tariff brings in less revenue when times are hard and prices low, and we most need protection to industries and wage earners. From the non-dutiable point of view, then,

the McKinley law was the greatest free-trade measure this country has ever known. From a trifle over 34 per cent. in 1890, say about one third of our imports, the free list increased portion of 59.53 per cent, of all imports for consumption. Just think of it for a moment-in round figures, sixty dollars out of every hundred dollars' worth of merchandise imported free of duty and forty dollars dutiable! And this uniter the McKinley law. Looking back to 1867 and 1868, when less than 5 per cent. came in duty free, we must realize that radical changes had been brought about-changes, too, that were surely in the interest of that broader trade and commerce which our free-trade brethren delight to dilate upon. The wonder is that the free traders themselves have not made McKinley their patron saint, for the per capita duty collected the last year of the McKinley bill was lower than in any year since 1862, namely, \$1.89, and, of course, has gone up to \$2.20 under the oresent law. Under this same McKinley law the average ad valorem rate of duty on dutiable and free articles also reached the lowest point while their school training tends to develop a | It was a trifle lower, 20,33 per cent., in 1895, but in 1896 it increased slightly-20.67 per cent. So the McKinley law, by reason of its extended free list, gave us 60 per cent. of our imports free; it gave us the lowest per capita duty collected since the war and practically the lowest average ad valorem rates on all imported merchandise. These would seem to be interesting facts, worthy of consideration in the problem the new Administration has before it in adjusting a new tariff that all of us hope will be done quickly, just to all, sufficient from the revenue point, and constructed on lines that will make it permanent and satisfactory to the great body

of the American people. Before we decide upon what lines the new tariff law should be constructed let us glance with much earnestness the teachings of Mme. | at the following table, which shows the per cent. of merchandise coming in free, the averence, and has always been a close student of age ad valorem rate of the dutiable schedules, and the average rate of the free and dutiable

	Year.	Per cent. Pres of Duty.	Rates of Duty.	
			Duttable.	Dutuble.
War tariff	1867 1868 1869 1870 1871	4.50 4.40 0.50 4.74 H.12	40.07 47.03 47.04 47.05 48.05	44.50 44.45 42.24 85.94
Increase of free istand reductions by several special acts.	15.774 15	8.51 23.00 24.78 27.83 37.83 32.02 82.24 82.45 33.15 34.13 29.42	41.85 85.17 85.57 40.69 44.74 42.69 42.75 44.87 43.46 41.20 42.66	37 00 20 95 26 88 25 21 30 19 26 68 87 18 25 97 29 75 30 11
Tariff Com-	7755777	94.59 31.15 33.43 34.43 34.11 34.47 31.41 34.33	42.45 41.61 45.56 47.55 47.10 45.63 45.13 44.41	29.02 28.44 80.13 80.13 81.02 29.99 28.50 29.12
McKinley law.	1891 1892 1503 1504	45.41 56.50 57.60 57.60 57.53	48.71 48.71 48.58 50.06	23.23 21.24 21.49 20.25
Present law.	1895	51.53 48.56	41.75	20.23

Divide the above table into five divisions, namely: (a) War tariff, from 1867 to 1871; (b) increased free list, resulting from legislation of ic) the Tariff Commission law, which passed March, 1883; (d) the McKinter law, which went into force 1800; and ir the Wilson law of 1894. This practically gives a generation of tariff legislation and its effects at one

which went into force 1800; and or the Wilson law of 1804. This practically gives a generation of tariff legislation and its effects at one giance. Here we find the bignest dutiable rates for the period under the McKinley law; but, as an offsee, the greatest expansion of the free list, which in 1805 was greater than at any other time in the history of the country, being equal to mearly stricents of our entire imports. On the other hand, under the present law, the free list has been reduced to less than haif our total imports, and the average at valorem rate decreased to a rate (40.18 per cent.) lower than at any period since 1874.

The essential statistical difference, then, between the McKinley law and the present law is a reduction of average at valorem rates on dutiable schedules of about 20 per cent. a free list of less than haif, instead of six-tents of our total imports. The average ad valorem rates on all imports remain substantially the same. That is, the revenue which McKinley gained by specific duties, close classifications and harmonious arrangements of senedules, the Wilson-Gorman law has thrown away in ad valorem duties, in clumay classification and in the transfer to the free list of articles which rightly belong to the dutiable schedule. In doing this without particular regard to home industry and labor—that is, in a clumay mannermuch more injury was done to our industries that the same reduction would have brought about 16 done with greater skill and with hands kindly to the home producer.

The whole theory of the Wilson tariff from its inception was wrong. This is not said in a partisan spirit, but from an expert point of view. First, it was taid out without propries cannot be sufficient to industry, then blushes was one of the propries, even if the range of industry. The residence to make up the deficiency. Secretary Carlisle, an experienced tariff expert, called a halt to this, and demonstrated that the proposed measure would ressuit in an annual deficiency of probably \$100,000,000.00. I happ

warned these gentlemen that the income tax with the \$4,000 limitation clause in it would never stand. Then the patching began, Sugar was taken from the free list and put on the dutlable list. The same with iron ore and coal, Wool and cotton ties and some other things got left in the shuffle. The whole bill, as it finally passed, was scientifically, statistically, and politically a misfit. Nor could it have been otherwise. You cannot patch a tariff, It must be built up true to some lines and in secordance with some principles. You must know what revenue is needed. You must decide the relative proportion which your free list is to bear to the dutlable. You must ever have in view the necessity of levying duties so that they may be collected with certainty. You must bear in mind that a tariff in which the duties are speci-So is a constantly stiffening tariff, and yields increasing revenue, whereas the tendency of an ad valorem tariff is the reverse. I think the present tariff has demonstrated that the administration of the law, that is, the collection of the duties, is as important as the rate of A tariff to be fully protective should protect honest American importers as much as American manufacturers and American wage carners.

The present Tariff law finds no defenders be-

cause, besides being inadequate from a revenue point of view and insufficient to protect the

American producer, it has struck a deadly blow

at our great importing interests. Our railways

are threatened with universal insolvency be cause denied the right of freedom of contract, The American importer is threatened with annihilation because the present Tariff law has repealed so many of the safeguards which experience has shown are necessary in the collection of duties. The recent hearings before the Ways and Means Committee show that the lawmakers of 1894 did things which in many respects were even worse than the reduction of rates of duty. By ill-considered and unaccount able changes of classification, and the use of obscure definitions and terms, as well as by the wholesale discarding of specific and compound rates of duty and the substitution of ad valorer rates, they not only produced a legislative hodge-podge, but deprived the Government of at least a sixth of the revenue which it was estimated the law would secure, deprived domestic industries of a large share of the pro-tection which the law ostensibly gave to then and seriously injured and crippled the business of honest importers.

tection which the law ostensibly gave to them and seriously injured and crippled the business of honest importers.

Those who have read the testimony before the committee from day to day must have observed that the refrain was not higher duties, but specific duties; that stability, not add thomal protection, was demanded. Without going into details, this was the tenor of those representing the chemical industries, where one witness said that some items in this intricate schedule were no both the dutiable and free list. They merely wanted the rectification of these mistakes of classification and duties by weights and measures, not by values, difficult to fix. So it was with the cotton spinners and cotton cloth manufacturers. If you will stop the importation of "cotton roving," and of cloth marked off by bars of "figuity colors," as pocket handkerchiefs, which were really piece goods, and subject to compound duty, said these centlemen, we shall be content with the present schedule. Those representing the sugar schedule seked for neither increases nor decreases in rates. They rightly demanded the polariscope test, which is undoubtedly the honest way to judge the value of sugar. There were some request for hidrer rates in the metal schedule, but nothing of an urgent character. Naturally, such sectional legislation as cotton tles on the free list must ne undone. The fin plate manufacturers although barely started under the protection accorded by the McKinley law, were reasonable, and only requested changes in classification. And we the cut here was deep, and the wages paid our American laborer more than double that of his foreign rival. The manufacturers of silk, though threatened with a severe competition from dapan, have been industriously at work devising a plan for apecific duties and will rest their case on these changes, which simply mean a collection of the present rates of duty. These representing the cartheneware and glass schedules, though severely thit by the present law, exhibited the same disposition to

though severely hit by the present law, exhibited the same disposition to be reasonable and just. The paper manufacturers wanted no advance, only specific duties.

Those representing our vast lumber interests want the duties of 1890 restored. They have suffered greatly. The same is true of our agricultural and horticultural industries along the Canadian porder and on the Pacific coast. The stock raising industries of the West were greatly injured. The change from a specific duty of 310 per sead to an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent, practically reduced the duty from \$10 to 50 cents per head. Cattle valued or undervalued at \$2.50 per head were immediately imported from Mexico and our own heads suffered from an undue competition. In the same way the farmers and fruit raisers of the Pacific coast were greatly injured.

The most serious question the Wars and Means Committee will have to deal with will be

coast were greatly injured.

The most serious question the Ways and Means Committee will have to deal with will be the wool and woollen schedule. To these alied industries a serious blow was dealt by the present tariff law. In this category permit me to call attention to two expert statements made before the committee, one by Mr. Theodore Justice of Philadelphia, representing the demestic wool trade, the other by S. N. D. North, the capable secretary of the American Weslen Manufacturers' Association, Mr. Justice Manufacturers' Association, Mr. Justice Column that the average consumer had say of mestic wool trade, the other by S. N. D. North, the capable secretary of the American Woollen Manufacturers'. Association. Mr. Justics claimed that the average consumer had sayed editional as year on eight suits of woollen cloims by free wool, and had lost about \$7 a very on the same account, so that the not balance on the wrong side was about \$6. The trade had been demoralized and paralyzed by free wool, and its total destruction averted only by the recent total destruction averted only by the recent

total destruction averted only by the leg election. The wood and woodlen differ 1800 had raised the prices of donestic woodlewered the prices of foreign wood in formarkets, and the act of 1804 had lowered price of domestic wood and increased the proof foreign woods in foreign markets. Induced woodle wood and increased the proof foreign woods in foreign markets. Induced woodle wood with a worth acceptable woodle woodle

ing. He based his argument upon the table Year Wood Finding Munifications; Clothe Lines | Tree | Vision | Vis

A large increase of importation, such as we have here, institution raised bayes with our home industries, and whose toreign milts have been working night and day our own woulder milt have been closed or working half time. The present tariff law has greatly deminatized the wood and wonders indicately, and the committee must not healthet to restore the freeded protection, so that legi imate revenue may be objected and American interests projected. Here is nothing gained by a small easing in a substitution in the property.

prosperity.

The work of the Ways and Means Committee, if intelligently performed, as it will be should not be so difficult. A majority of the people of the United States favor a reasonable instelligent that the department of the prosperity that the department of the people of the